

ROGANOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

On using E.K. Mazing's equations to determine the coefficient  
of residual gases. Energomashinostroenie 3 no.12:29-30 D '57.  
(MIRA 11:1)

(Combustion)

ROGANOV, S.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Application of dynamic phenomena of gases to the exhaust systems  
of two-stroke truck engines. [Trudy] MVTU no.25:66-82 '54. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Motor trucks--Fuel systems)

ROGANOV, V.A.

Standardisation, recording, and accounting of work in a  
student brigade. Politekh.obuch. no.9:20-22 S '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Chaadayevskaya shkola Gorodishchenskogo rayona Penzenskoy  
oblasti.  
(Gorodishche District--Education, Cooperative)

KOSTIN, V.Ye.; ROGANOV, V.B.

Optical and mechanical instrument for measuring diamond draw-plate slits.  
Izm. tekhn. no.3:37-39 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Engineering instruments) (Wire)

OLEFIR, F.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROGANOV, V.F., inzh.; SILAYEV, E.F.,  
inzh.

Electric drive of a winder with an astatic band tension re-  
gulator. Elektrichestvo no.5:23-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Rolling mills) (Electric driving)

KALININ, P.I., tech., ROBINSON, V.F., tech., ROMASHENKO, E.V., tech.

Automatic control of strip width on a rolling mill. Mekh. i  
sistem. proekt. 19 no.5:2-9 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ROGANOV, V. M. Cand Agr Sci -- "Fertilization and depth of <sup>planting</sup> ~~planting~~ of  
grape grafts in a nursery." Voronezh, 1961 (Min Agr RSFSR. Voronezh Agr Inst).  
(KL, 4-61, 205)

294  
- - -

RO CANOU, U.S.

1) PAGE 1. NO. 1. 1958 20/213

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Belkady sovetskikh uchenykh: polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov (Reports of Soviet Scientists: Production and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 588 p. (Series: Itz. Izv., vol. 6) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (title page): O.Y. Kurdyumov, Academician, and I.Z. Kuvshinov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (inside book): L.D. Andreyenko; Tech. Ed.: L.D. Andreyenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy to peaceful uses; for professors and graduate and postgraduate students of higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught; and for the general public interested in atomic science and technology.

CONTENTS: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 6 contains 12 reports on: 1) modern methods for the production of stable radioactive isotopes and their labeled compounds, 2) research results obtained with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, medicine, building, and agriculture, and 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume 6 was edited by: S.Y. Lermontov, Candidate of Physical Sciences, I.P. Prusakov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and V.Y. Sokolov, Candidate of Medical Sciences. See 807/201 for titles of volumes of the set. References appear at the end of each article.

16. Nibergal', A.Y., V.I. Kuvshinov, and V.I. Sinityn. Cobalt Sources of High Intensity for Radiative Action (Report No. 225a) 200
17. Gusev, M.D., Ye. Ye. Kovalov, and V.I. Popov. Gamma Radiation Inside and Outside Extended Sources (Report No. 208B) 211
18. Agladinov, K.K., M.A. Bak, V.Y. Kochkarev, Ye.G. Grachova, I.Y. Tereshova, and K.A. Petrichuk. System of Radiometric Measurement of Radioactive Isotopes (Report No. 2007) 227
19. Agladinov, K.K., V.P. Kestelin, V.Y. Mitrofanov, and V.Y. Sokolov. Application of Nuclear Spectroscopy Methods to Beta and Gamma-ray Dosimetry (Report No. 2503) 237
20. Baranov, P.S., V.I. Gol'denshteyn, and V.I. Bogdanov. Instrument for Measuring Small Streams of High-energy Neutrons (Report No. 2003) 241
21. Chubikov, A.A., V.I. Polikarpov, and V.A. Rukhovich. Measuring and Analyzing Air Contamination by Low Concentrations of Aerosol Alpha Mitters (Report No. 2199) 248
22. Zelenitskiy, O.Y., V.I. Yermolenko, and O.A. Semikhatova. Photochemistry Studies by Quantitative Radiometric Methods (Report No. 2195) 250
23. Matitsin, Ye.Y. and A.Y. Erylov. Studying the Transfer, Distribution, and Transformation of Certain Physiologically Active Compounds in Plants (Report No. 2133) 274
24. Gusev, I.I., Ye.Ye. Krutina, and A.Ye. Petrov-Spiridonov. Rhythm of Absorption and Secretion in Roots (Report No. 2253) 285
25. Akhromeyko, A.I. and V.A. Shchegoleva. Effect of the Microspheric Microorganisms on the Absorption and Secretion of Phosphorus and Sulfur by the Seedling Roots of Woody Plants (Report No. 2312) 306
26. Baranov, V.I. and M.D. Prokhorov. Absorption of Phosphorus Tracers by Cultivated Plants in Relation to Their Resistance to Cold (Report No. 2313) 313
27. Andreyenko, S.Y., A.Y. Yermolenko, V.A. Rukhovich, and A.Y. Shchegoleva. Some Aspects of Using Radioactive Isotopes for Plant Protection (Report No. 2505) 322
- Alloys of Zirconium and Titanium Base by the R-Minimative Isotope Method (Report No. 2526) 329



L 52966-65... ENT(m) Feb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5010520

UR/0056/65/048/004/1199/1199

AUTHOR: Bobrov, V. D.; Varlamov, V. G.; Grashin, Yu. M.; Dolgoshein, B. A.;  
Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. G.; Roganov, V. B.; Samoylov, A. V.; Somov, S. V.

TITLE: Capture of negative muons by pure chromium and nickel isotopes

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 4, 1965,  
1199-1199

TOPIC TAGS: muon, chromium, nickel, muon capture, proton subshell, neutron sub-  
shell, muon lifetime, capture rate

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that data on muon capture by nuclei can be used  
as a tool for the study of the structure of the nucleus, and have therefore inves-

the experiments. The total muon capture probability was determined by

Card 1/2

L 52965-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010520

the lifetimes of the muons on the K orbit of the corresponding atom. The experimental results by processing the corresponding time distributions with a computer are:

| Nucleus:                         | Cr <sup>54</sup> | Cr <sup>56</sup> | Cr <sup>58</sup> | Cr <sup>60</sup> | Ni <sup>58</sup> | Ni <sup>60</sup> | Ni <sup>62</sup> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Capture rate 10 <sup>5</sup> sec | 38,25±<br>±0,50  | 34,52±<br>±0,47  | 32,97±<br>±0,45  | 30,57±<br>±0,42  | 61,10±<br>±1,05  | 55,62±<br>±0,97  | 47,16±<br>±0,95  |

A detailed discussion of the results and of the measurement procedure will be published later. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Koskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: HP

NR REF NOV: 000

OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Card 2/2

*Roganov, V.S.*  
L 52965-65 EWT(m)/I/EWA(m)-2

UR/0056/65/048/004/1197/1199

ACCESSION NR: AP5010519

AUTHOR: Bobrov, V. D.; Varlamov, V. G.; Grashin, Yu. M.; Dolgosheina, B. A.;  
Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. G.; Roganov, V. S.; Samoylov, A. V.; Somov, S. V.

TITLE: Capture of negative muons by atoms in a chemical compound

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 4, 1965,  
1197-1199

TOPIC TAGS: muon, muon capture, effective affinity, mesic atom

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the relative probabilities of captured negative muons by atoms in several chemical compounds, with an aim at extracting information necessary for the interpretation of other experiments with muons. The results show that for the compounds investigated (LiCl, CsCl, ZnO, ZnS, and AlCu) the Fermi-Teller Z-law does not describe the experiment satisfactorily. An analysis of the available data shows that compared with the prediction of the Z-law, mesic atoms of the elements which have relatively large electron-affinity energy are produced with some preference. The results show that in most cases the tendency to preferred formation of the mesic atoms of the element with the larger electron affinity

Card 1/2

L 52965-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010519

is violated only in five of 31 cases. Four out of the five violations are in compounds of carbon, and this is apparently connected with very complicated spatial configuration of these molecules. The measurement procedure and a detailed discussion of the results will be published later. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: KP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

2/2  
Card

ROGANOV, V.S.

CHANG RUN-ING, CHERNOGOROVA, V.A., ~~ROGANOV, V.S.~~, GHINCHAK, M.<sup>1</sup>, YEVSEYEV, V.S. (5)

"Asymmetry in the Angular Distribution of Neutrons Emitted in  
Mu-Meson Capture in Capture"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva,  
4-11 July 1962

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research  
Lab. of Nuclear Problems

ROGANOV, V.S.

86666

9.6150  
26.2244

P/045/60/019/006/005/012  
B011/B059

AUTHORS:

Yeffseyev, W. S., Komarov, W. J., Kusch, W., Roganov, W.S.,  
Tchernogorova, W. A., Szymczak, M.

TITLE:

Fast-neutron Scintillation Layer Detector for Measurements  
Against a Gamma Background

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, 1960, Vol. 19, No. 6, pp. 675-682

TEXT: The authors describe a scintillation layer detector with high efficiency for fast neutrons and low efficiency for gamma rays. The layer detector is based upon the difference between the range of protons and electrons of the same energy. The detector is designed for neutron measurements in the energy range between 5 and 20 Mev and consists of 28 layers made of plastic scintillators (on the basis of polystyrene), and is arranged in two sections, one behind the other. In each section, the light from the even layers is directed into two FEU-29 photomultipliers, the light from the odd layers is led into two other FEU-29 photomultipliers.

Card 1/2

86666

Fast-neutron Scintillation Layer Detector P/045/60/019/006/005/012  
for Measurements Against a Gamma Back- B011/B059  
ground

If the electron energy is sufficiently high so that the electron can pass into the adjacent layer, then both photomultiplier sets (odd and even) will produce pulses simultaneously. The electronic circuit cancels those coincidences and allows only single pulses (produced in any of the photomultipliers) to reach the pulse-height analyzer. In order to characterize the decrease in counting efficiency for neutrons and gamma rays when the coincidence circuit (resolution  $0.4\mu$  sec, veto pulse  $0.6\mu$  sec) is turned on, the discrimination coefficient (ratio of pulses with coincidence circuit off to pulses with coincidence circuit on, both at the same level of the integral discriminator) is introduced. For neutrons, this coefficient did not exceed 1.5, for gamma quanta, however, it had much higher values. The authors thank N. W. Sizov for help in the work with the Cockcroft-Walton-type accelerator, as well as D. K. Akimov and V. A. Zapevailo for their assistance in the construction of the electronic part. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 3 US.

ASSOCIATION: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1960  
Card 2/2

ROGANOV, V. S.

8/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fivyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionisation losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

Card 1/4



36

S/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

Nauchnaya konferentsiya...

Ye. Ye. Lovetskiy, A. A. Rukhadze, electromagnetic waves in nonhomogeneous plasma; Yu. D. Kotov, I. L. Rosental', the origin of fast cosmic muons; Yu. M. Ivanov, muon depolarization in solids; V. G. Varlamov, Yu. M. Grashin, B. A. Dolgoshein, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. S. Roganov, A. V. Samoylov,  $\mu^-$  capture by various nuclei; V. S. Desidov, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, A. K. Ponomov, V. P. Protasov, F. M. Sergeyev, scattering of  $\pi^-$  mesons at 5 - 15 Mev in a propane bubble chamber; S. Ya. Nikitin, M. S. Aynutdinov, Ya. M. Selektor, S. M. Zombkovskiy, A. P. Grashin, muon production in  $\pi^+p$  interactions; B. A. Dolgoshein, spark chambers; N. G. Volkov, V. K. Lyapidevskiy, I. M. Obodovskiy, study of operation of a convection chamber; K. G. Finogenov, production of square voltage pulses of high amplitudes; G. M. Aleksakov, problems of color vision; V. K. Lyapidevskiy, relation between number of receivers and number of independent colors; Ye. M. Kudryavtsev, N. N. Sobolev, M. I. Tisengausen, L. N. Tunitskiy, P. S. Paysulov, determination of the moment of electron transition of oscillator forces and the widths of the Schumann-Runge bands of molecular oxygen; B. Ye. Gavrilov, A. V. Zharikov, V. I. Rayko, decomposition of the volume charge of intense ion beams; Ye. A. Kramer-Ageyev, V. S. Troshin, measurement of neutron spectra; G. G. Doroshenko, new methods of fast-neutron recording; V. I. Ivanov, dosimetry terminology; A. M. Voronkov, Card 2/4

BOBROV, V.D.; VARLAMOV, V.G.; GRASHIN, Yu.M.; DOLGOSHEIN, B.A.; KIRILLOV-  
UGRYUMOV, V.G.; ROGANOV, V.S.; SAMOYLOV, A.V.

Use of a threshold Cherenkov counter in separating  $\pi$  - and  $K$  -  
mesons in meson beams. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.3:55-57 My-Je  
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

L 22404-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T WH  
ACC NR: AP6006791

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/001/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. I.; Balats, M. Ya.; Myasishcheva, G. G.; Obukhov, Yu. V.; Roganov, V. S.; Firsov, V. G.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki)

TITLE: Observation of atomic muonium in crystalline quartz

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 1, 1966, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: quartz, muon, positron, angular distribution, spin, magnetic moment, relaxation process

ABSTRACT: The asymmetry coefficient ( $c'$ ) in the angular distribution of the positrons from the decay of mesons stopped in crystalline quartz at room temperature was measured in the meson beam of the OIYaI synchrocyclotron with the aid of apparatus used to observe  $\mu^+$ -meson spin precession in a magnetic field. Four cycles of the sinusoidal precession curve, with a frequency corresponding to the magnetic moment and spin of the  $\mu^+$  meson, were traced at a magnetic field intensity  $50.0 \pm 0.3$  oe for  $\sim 6$   $\mu$ sec after the stopping of the  $\mu^+$  meson in the target. The asym-

Card 1/2

L 22404-66  
ACC NR: AP6006791

metry coefficient corrected for the energy spectrum of the emitted positrons, for the counter geometry, and for the beam polarization was equal to  $c' = 0.065 \pm 0.006$  (the total number of  $\mu^+$  mesons stopped in the target was  $4 \times 10^6$ , and the product of the solid angle by the counter efficiency was  $\sim 1/30$ ). At a magnetic field intensity 2.70 and 1.35 oe the obtained precession corresponded to the frequency of revolution of atomic muonium with exponentially damped amplitude and with relaxation time 0.3--0.4  $\mu$ sec. The experimental asymmetry coefficient, extrapolated to zero time, was  $c_0' = 0.09--0.13$  without correction for the beam polarization. A more detailed investigation of the precession of atomic muonium was hindered by the presence of intensity modulation, connected with the fine structure of the accelerator pulse. Work on the investigation of the phenomenon is being continued.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov65

Card 2/2 *HN*

ACC No: AF6014026

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/004/0877/0889 66

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. I.; Balats, M. Ya.; Myasishcheva, G. G.; Obukhov, Yu. V.;  
Firov, V. G.; Roganov, V. S. 60

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (Institut teoreticheskoy i  
eksperimental'noy fiziki) 3

TITLE: Experimental investigation of chemical reactions of muonium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 4, 1966,  
877-889 17

TOPIC TAGS: muonium, positron, angular distribution, magnetic field, chemical re-  
action, atomic muonium, positron distribution

ABSTRACT: The asymmetry coefficients in the angular distribution of positrons,  
emitted in  $\mu$ -e-decays were measured for a number of compounds and their binary mix-  
tures. The rate constant for interaction between the atomic muonium and matter were  
computed on the basis of the results obtained. The method of computing asymmetry  
for parallel reactions was employed with the aim of raising the accuracy of mea-  
surements and elucidating the mechanism of the processes. The dependences of the  
asymmetry coefficients on the magnetic field strength were measured for a number of  
compounds. The data were discussed within the framework of the chemical reactions  
with muonium. The authors express their thanks to Academicians A. I. Alimov, et al.

Card 1/2

L 36381-66

ACC NR: AP6014026

6

V. A. Lynbimov for their support and interest in this work, V. I. Volkov for assistance with measurements, and A. M. Brodsko, A. O. Vaysenberg, V. I. Gol'dansk, and L. N. Kondrat'yev for valuable comments and useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 formulas, and 4 tables. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: .013

Card 2/2

L 01240-67 EWT(m)/T

Acc No. AT6031145

SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/388/0003/0028

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. I.; Myasishcheva, G. G.; Obukhov, Yu. V.; Roganov, V. S.;  
Firsov, V. G.; Balats, M. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the chemical reactions of muonium

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.  
Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 388, 1965.  
Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye khimicheskikh reaktsiy myuniya, 3-28

TOPIC TAGS: muonium, muon chemical interaction, muonium interaction, atomic  
muonium, assymetry coefficient, angular positron distribution, binary mixture,  
competing acceptor method

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of assymetry coefficients in the angular  
distribution of escaping positrons  $\mu^+e^+$  for several compounds and their binary  
mixtures. The results obtained were used to compute the constants of the rate of  
interaction between atomic muonium and substance. To augment the accuracy of  
the results and to clarify the mechanism of the process, a method of competing

Card 1/2

L 01240-67

ACC NR: AT6031145

5  
acceptors was used for reactions in parallel. The dependence of the coefficient of asymmetry on the intensity of the magnetic field was determined for several compounds. The data are discussed from the point of view of the chemical interaction of muonium. The authors thank Academician A. I. Alikhanov and V. A. Lyubimov for their interest in this work, V. I. Volkov for his assistance in carrying out the measurements, and A. O. Vaysenberg and L. N. Kondrat'yev for their helpful evaluations and discussion of the work. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 11 figures.  
[Based on authors' abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 012/

Card 2/2

awm



86079

S/180/60/000/005/030/033  
E193/E183

18.7500 1416,1555

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.G., Golomolzhina, Yu.A., Rogel'berg, I.L.,  
and Shpichinetskiy, Ye.S., (Moscow)

TITLE: Crystallization of Graphite<sup>15</sup> on the Surface of  
Technical Purity Nickel ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No.5, pp. 223-224

TEXT: The object of the investigation described in the  
present paper was to determine the causes of the formation of black  
spots on annealed nickel sheet. To this end, specimens of nickel  
sheet, containing 0.03-0.10% C, and small quantities of Si, Mg  
and Mn, subjected to vacuum annealing for 3 hours at 800 °C, X  
followed by cooling at the rates of 2-3, 10-15 and 150-200 °C/min,  
were studied. The results of electron diffraction analysis showed  
that the black surface film (estimated to be 10<sup>-6</sup>-10<sup>-5</sup> cm thick),  
formed under these conditions, is pure graphite. Microscopic  
examination confirmed this finding and revealed that graphite is  
first precipitated at the grain boundaries and then spreads over  
the surface. In analogy to the hyper-eutectoid steels, presence  
Card 1/3

86079

S/180/60/000/005/030/033  
E193/E183

# Crystallization of Graphite on the Surface of Technical Purity Nickel

of silicon in nickel intensified the crystallization of graphite. The rate of cooling after annealing had a marked effect on the phenomenon studied. At the cooling rate of 2-3 °C/min, the formation of surface graphite film took place when the carbon content in nickel was  $\gg$  0.04%. When the cooling rate was increased to 10-15 °C/min, the minimum carbon content leading to the formation of the surface graphite film was found to be 0.06%. No graphite film was formed on the surface of specimens that, after annealing, had been cooled at the rate of 150-200 °C/min. Crystallization of graphite on nickel surface can take place also when annealing is carried out in a reducing atmosphere. In this case, graphite is crystallized also from the gaseous phase. It has been shown experimentally that in the absence of carbon in nickel, no formation of the surface graphite film takes place during annealing in a reducing atmosphere. This indicates that when such film is formed under these conditions on nickel

Card 2/3

86079

S/180/60/000/005/030/033  
E193/E183

Crystallization of Graphite on the Surface of Technical Purity  
Nickel

containing  $\geq 0.04\%$  C, graphite particles precipitated from the  
metal act as crystallization nuclei for carbon which condenses  
from the gaseous phase during cooling.

There are 1 plate (opposite page 222) and 8 references:  
4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960

Card 3/3

KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV, V.G.; KROPIN, A.A.; ROGANOV, V.S.; SAMOYLOV, A.V.

Angular and energy dispersion of  $\pi$ -mesons in a scattered magnetic  
field of a six-meter synchrocyclotron. Atom. energ. 11 no.3:  
245-246 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Mesons--Scattering) (Synchrotron) (Magnetic Fields)

20685

S/120/61/000/001/020/062  
E032/E314

26.2244

AUTHORS: Yevseyev, V.S., Komarov, V.I., Kush, V.Z.,  
Roganov, V.S., Chernogorova, V.A. and Shimchak, M.M.

TITLE: A Multilayer Scintillation Detector for the  
Recording of Neutrons in the Presence of  $\gamma$ -rays

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 1,  
pp. 68 - 72

TEXT: A description is given of a neutron detector having  
a high sensitivity to neutrons but a low sensitivity to  
 $\gamma$ -rays. The detector is designed for the energy range  
5-20 MeV. The detector is similar to that reported by Baker  
and Rubbia (Ref. 4). The multilayer detector is based on the  
difference between the ranges of protons and electrons of the  
same energy. The detector consists of a number of thin  
scintillators, each having a thickness  $h$ . The scintillators  
are separated by opaque partitions. The device is so arranged  
that scintillations from layers 1, 3, 5, etc. are recorded  
by one photomultiplier and scintillations from the remaining  
layers by another. If the energy of an electron is sufficient

Card 1/4

2

20685

S/120/61/000/001/020/062  
E032/E314

A Multilayer ....

for it to penetrate into a neighbouring layer, then coincident pulses will be produced in the two photomultipliers. The electronic circuitry employed is such that it rejects coincident pulses. Non-coincident pulses arising in either of the photomultipliers are analysed by a kicksorter. In this way, one can separate recoil protons from electrons due to  $\gamma$ -rays. The multilayer detector consists of 28 discs (diameter 80 mm,  $h = 4$  mm). The discs are made from a plastic based on polystyrene with the addition of 2% p-terphenyl + 0.2%  $\alpha$ NPO. The neighbouring discs are separated from each other by pieces of black paper, 0.05 mm thick. The detector consists of two identical parts placed in series. In each part, scintillations from "even" discs are collected through perspex light pipes by the corresponding to multipliers, whilst the scintillations from the "odd" discs are collected by two other photomultipliers. In order to prevent the light from the "even" discs from entering the photomultipliers belonging to the "odd" discs (and conversely), the side surfaces of the discs are separated into four equal parts and two (opposite) of these are covered

Card 2/4

20685

S/120/61/000/001/020/062  
E032/E314

# A Multilayer .....

by an aluminium foil. Altogether, the detector incorporates 8 photomultipliers of the type ~~03Y-1~~ (FEU-29). Each photomultiplier was placed in a separate magnetic screen made of soft iron. The light guides were not in optical contact with the scintillators, which reduced the amplitude of the pulses but simplified the operation. Pulses from each photomultiplier group were amplified and equalised in amplitude. The maximum

amplitude of <sup>60</sup>Co γ-ray pulses was about 0.01 V. The pulses were then fed into an adding circuit and the pulses from the adding circuit and those from one of the photomultiplier groups were fed into a coincidence circuit and a discriminator, which were so arranged that coincident pulses were rejected while those which were not in coincidence were allowed to pass on into a kicksorter. Detailed tests carried out on this detector have shown that its sensitivity to γ-rays is lower by a factor of 2 and its sensitivity to neutrons is higher by a factor of 2, as compared with the detector reported by Baker and Rubbia in Ref. 4. It is said that this is due to the fact that the thickness of each scintillator in the present instrument is

Card 3/4

20685

S/120/61/000/001/020/062  
E032/E314

A Multilayer ....

lower by a factor of 1.2 while the total thickness of the device is smaller by a factor of 2.7, as compared with Ref. 4. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy  
(Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1960

Card 4/4



YEVSEYEV, V.S.; KOMAROV, V.I.; KUSH, V.Z.; ROGANOV, V.S.; CHERNOGOROVA,  
V.A.; SHIMCHAK, M.M.

Scintillation laminar detector recording fast neutrons in the  
presence of gamma quanta. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 6 no.1:68-72  
Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.  
(Neutrons) (Scintillation counters)

YEVSEYEV, V.S.; KOMAROV, V.I.; KUSH, V.Z.; ROGANOV, V.S.; CHERNOGOROVA, V.A.;  
SHIMCHAK, M.M.

Asymmetry of the angular distribution of neutrons emitted in the  
capture of  $\mu^-$ -mesons in calcium. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41  
no.1:306-307 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.  
(Mesons—Capture) (Neutrons—Scattering)

ACCESSION NR: AP3002719

and the photomultiplier, are enclosed in a steel casing with foil windows for particle passage. A block diagram of the arrangement is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. A 260-Mev/sec pulsed meson beam was used in experiment. Resolution time of the coincidence circuits is 5--6 nanosec, and the efficiency of anticoincidence, 99.93%. It was found that the use of the Cerenkov counter makes it possible to reduce the contents of  $\pi$ -mesons in a  $\mu$ -meson beam by a factor of 10. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jun62      DATE ACQ: 12Jul63      ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00      NO REF SOV: 001      OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3002719

ENCLOSURE: 01

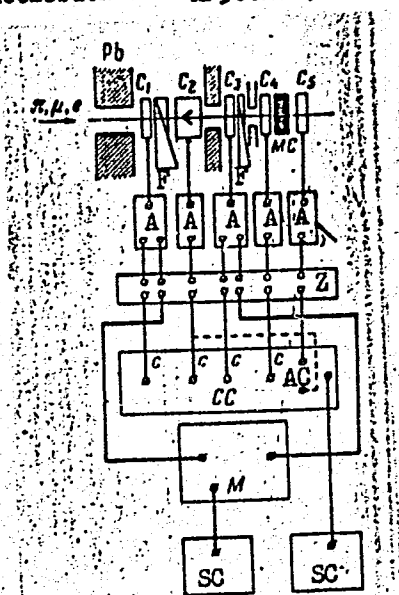


Fig. 1. Location of counters and block diagram of electronic circuit

Pb - 70 x 70 mm lead collimator; C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>3</sub> - scintillation counters with  $\Phi$  100 x 10 mm plastic scintillators; C<sub>4</sub> -  $\Phi$  80 x 3 mm; C<sub>5</sub> -  $\Phi$  200 x 10 mm; C<sub>2</sub> - Cerenkov counter; F<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>2</sub> - variable thickness filters; Mc - 3 gr/cm<sup>2</sup> carbon target; A<sub>1</sub> through A<sub>5</sub> - amplifiers with gain of 5; 3 - variable delay lines; CC - coincidence and anticoincidence circuits; C - coincidence inputs; AC - anticoincidence inputs; M - coincidence monitoring circuit; SC - scaler circuit.

Card 3/3

К.С. Г.А.С. 15  
BARANOV, P.S.; GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; ROGANOV, V.S.

Dosimeters for high-energy neutrons. Prib.i tekhn. eksp. no.6:45-49  
N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.  
(Neutrons--Measurement)

ROZANOV, V.S.

BARANOV, P.S.; GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; ROZANOV, V.S.

Yield and angular distribution of fast photoneutrons from deuterium and carbon. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 33 no.5:1123-1130 N '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.  
(Photons) (Neutrons)

*ROGANOV, V. S.*  
BARANOV, P. S., GOLDANSKIY, V. I. and ROGANOV, V. S.

"High-Energy Neutron Dosimeter."

paper to be presented at 2nd Un Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic  
Energy, 1 - 13 Sept 58. *Geneva.*

Roganov, V. S.

AUTHORS: Baranov, P. S., Gol'danskiy, V. I., Roganov, V. S. 56-5-7/46

TITLE: The Yield and Angular Distribution of Fast Photoneutrons From Deuterium and Carbon (Vykhod i uglovoye raspredeleniye bystrykh fotoneytronov iz deyteriya i ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5, pp. 1123-1130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yield of photoneutrons from deuterium and carbon was measured as follows:

| $E_\gamma$<br>(MeV) | Total yield from D<br>in $\sigma_D \cdot 10^{28} \text{cm}^2/\text{Q}$ | Total yield from C<br>in $\sigma_C \cdot 10^{28} \text{cm}^2/\text{Q}$ | $\sigma_C/\sigma_D$ |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 170                 | $0,84 \pm 0,07$                                                        | $7,20 \pm 0,25$                                                        | $8,58 \pm 0,66$     |
| 255                 | $2,06 \pm 0,06$                                                        | $18,90 \pm 1,35$                                                       | $9,18 \pm 1,44$     |

The yields were measured by means of an effective scintillation detector for fast neutrons, based upon the reaction  $C^{12}(n,2n)C^{11}$  (fast value 20,6 MeV) in the volum. of the liquid scintillator.

In the case of a  $\gamma$ -energy of 225 MeV the angular distribution of the fast neutrons from D changes very intensively since already a considerable yield of photoneutrons from the photo pro-

Card 1/2



YEFFSEYEV, W.I.; KOMAROV, W.I.; KUSCH, W.; ROGANOV, W.S.; TCHERNOGOROVA, W.A.;  
SZYMCAK, M.

Asymmetry in the angular distribution of the neutrons emitted in the  
 $\Lambda$ -meson capture process in calcium. Acta physica Pol 21 no.4:313-327  
Ap '62.

1. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Laboratory of Nuclear  
Problems, Dubna.

ROGANOVA, A. I.

ROGANOVA, A. I. - "Increasing the Service Life of Parts of Cotton Machinery." Min of Higher Education USSR, Tashkent Inst of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, Tashkent, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

**Protective properties of films of the slowly drying oils as compared with those of linseed oil.** R. M. Frastova and K. Rogozina. *Byull. Malyarnak. Tekh. 1939, No. 3, 103-105; Khim. Refrat. Zhur. 1939, No. 9, 103-105.*

Drying oil was prepoly. by oxidation of cottonseed oil with air at 280° with simultaneous polymerization, either in the presence of  $Al_2O_3$  as a catalyst or without catalyst. The comparative painting properties of the films of linseed oil, dehydrated castor oil, cottonseed oil and *Sardinella melanosticta* oil (prepol. by distn. with supersat. steam in vacuo) were investigated. Best results (according to the velocity of drying of the oils contg. no pigments) were obtained from linseed oil, followed by castor oil and *Sardinella melanosticta* oil. Only the linseed and the cottonseed oil films hardened uniformly without intermediate softening. Poor water resistance was obtained in *Sardinella melanosticta* oil and castor oil. Cottonseed oil was equal to polymerized linseed oil in this respect. In velocity of drying and hardness of mixed  $ZnO$  and  $Fe_2O_3$  paints cottonseed oil was equal to linseed oil. The *Sardinella melanosticta* oil produced well-drying and sufficiently hard films. The water resistance of the pigmented films of cottonseed oil was greater than that of natural linseed oil.

W. R. Henn

W. R. Henn

A 50.52 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1104 517-88480

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

071237 ONL

1304 804177

00000000000000000000000000000000

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">50</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">B-2-7</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 200px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Methods of treatment of degenerate carbon oil and their effect on the quality of the film obtained from the oil. R. BASHOVA and E. BASHOVA (From. Ukr. Khim. Zvez. 5, 224-227).—The last results, with regard to stability and non-permeability to H<sub>2</sub>O of the films, are obtained by polymerizing the oil in a stream of steam and N<sub>2</sub> at 200°.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><b>R. T.</b></p> </div> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>434-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5TH AND 6TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Methods of refining Japanese sardine oil (ivana), and their influence on the quality of the resulting films. R. Erastova and K. Roganova. (*Jeg. Chem. Ind.*, (U. S. S. R.) 3, 554-7(1937); cf. Kirillov, C. A. 30, 4706<sup>a</sup>.—In rechecking the foreign refining methods the best results in the sepn. of satd. acids were obtained by the polymerization process of the oil by steam distn. (Ger. pats. 272,465 and 273,347). The method of freezing at  $-20^{\circ}$ , though giving analogous results, is considered impractical because of the loss of valuable fats and the necessity of a special equipment. Freezing in the presence of selective solvents, fractional sapon. and other existing procedures failed to give pos. results. The methods of refining by sedimentation at  $0^{\circ}$  and  $5-15^{\circ}$  are equally effective and can be used when a complete sepn. of satd. acids is not required, e. g., as an addn. to tung or linseed oils or for further polymerization or oxidation. Freezing at from  $0^{\circ}$  and  $-15^{\circ}$  is of no practical advantage, because of the insignificant addnl. reduction of contents of satd. acids. Regardless of the refining methods, the resulting films as compared with linseed oil show many defects: insufficient hardness, slow drying, poor resistance to water and low protective power. The oil refined by the polymerization process proved to be superior in quality.  
Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| SECTION - A | SECTION - B | SECTION - C | SECTION - D |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| STEEL       | IRON        | COPPER      | ZINC        |
| ALUMINUM    | MAGNESIUM   | NICKEL      | TITANIUM    |
| SILICON     | GLASS       | PORCELAIN   | CERAMICS    |
| COMPOSITES  | PLASTICS    | PAINTS      | COATINGS    |

ROGANOVA, K.G.

Effect of steroids on specific action of strophanthin. Tr. Vsesoiuz.  
obsh. fiziol. no. 1:128 1952.  
(GML 24:1)

1. Delivered 31 March 1950, Moscow.

1. ROGANOVA, K. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Strophanthin
7. Effect of steroids on specific action of strophanthin.  
Trudy Vses. obshch. fiz. biokhim. i farm. No. 1, 1952
9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

1. ROGANOVA, K. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steroids
7. Effect of steroids on specific action of strophanthin.  
Trudy Vses. obshch. fiz. biokhim. i farm. No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.



KOTLYARSKAYA, Ye.I.; ROGANOVA, K.G.

Serologic diagnosis of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. no.1:18-24 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Endokrinologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. G.V. Truyevtseva)  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii  
(dir.- prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR, Moskva.

ROGANOVA, K.I.

Some data on the physiological importance of the gonadotropic hormones. Akush. i gin. no.6:23-28 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G.Stepanov) nauchnyy rukovoditel' (prof. P.A.Beloshapko) Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya.

(GONADOTROPIN in pregnancy  
physiol.)

(PREGNANCY, physiology  
eff. of gonadotropins)



ROJANOVIC, Blagoje.

Soil temperature in Skopje and its significance on cotton growing. Beograd, 1924.  
71p. (Srpska akademija nauka, Beograd. Posebna izdanja, knj. 221)

1. Cotton growing - Yugoslavia.

ROGANOVIC, B.

Regional planning and the division of our country in regions as the basic condition for the improvement in the yield of crops. p. 18.

POLJOPRIVREDA. (Društvo poljoprivrednih inženjera i tehnicara Srbije)  
Beograd, Yugoslavia  
Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1958

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (HEAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11  
November 1959  
Uncl.

Reash, A.R.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical. Oleaginous, Sugar-Bearing. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69297

Author : Rogash, A.R.

Inst :

Title : Vegetative Hybridization in Selection of Long-Fiber Flax.

Orig Pub : Agrobiologiya, 1956, No 3, 89-94

Abst : A method of vegetative hybridization of flax and follow-up treatment and choice was established by the flax institute. Geographically distant forms and wild species of flax served as stock, and as the scion-- the best district varieties of long-fiber flax. The best method of grafting for flax is joining organically by direct application. The grafting is made during the period of rapid stock growth and in the phase of cotyledonous leaves of the scion. Repeated grafts were applied with consequent proper treatment of the seed offspring of vegetative hybrids. In testing this method the increase in height

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical. Oleaginous, Sugar-Bearing. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69297

and technical length of the plant, the crop of fiber and seeds, the increased resistance to rust and fusaria are observed. The prospective selective samples of long-fiber flax were separated.

Card 2/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil Bearing. M-5  
Sugar Bearing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25142

Author : Rogash, A.R.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Development of Selection Work on Flax in the  
USSR

Orig Pub: Len i konoplya, 1957, No 10, 8-14

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1



USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53709

Author : Rogash, A.R.

Inst : -

Title : Selection and Seed Growing of Long Fibered Flax in  
Belgium and Holland

Orig Pub : Len i konoplya, 1957, No 1, 45-48

Abstract : This article describes the conditions of flax growing,  
the organization of the selection and seed-growing esta-  
blishments, and the methods of selection work with re-  
gard to long-fibered flax. The article gives the cha-  
racteristics of the flax varieties suitable for diffe-  
rent districts of these countries. Varieties promising  
as foundation material for selection in USSR are noted  
in particular. -- D.B. Vakhmistrov

Card 1/1

- 90 -

CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Industrial, Oil-Bearing, Sugar-Bearing

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104776

AUTHOR : Rogash, A.R.

INST. : -

TITLE : Development of Soviet Science in the Area of Flax Growing.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-ta  
l'ne, No.4, 3-6

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD:1/1

104

KLOCHKOV, V.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MALYKH, P.V., kand. sel'khoz.  
nauk; ROGASH, A.R., kand. biol. nauk; MONOVA, Ye.S., red.;  
BELOVA, N.N., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Breeding and seed production of fiber flax] Seleksiia i  
semenovodstvo l'na-dolguntsa. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963.  
189 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Flax breeding) (Seed production)

ROGASH, A.R., otv. red.; ABRAMOV, N.G., red.; KONDRASHUK, P.K.,  
red.; DUDAREV, Ye.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.;  
LEBEDEV, Ya.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; LISTVIN,  
K.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; LAPSHINA, O.V., red.

[New facts in fiber plant cultivation; from the trans-  
actions of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute on  
Flax] Novoe v kul'ture l'na-dolguntsa; iz trudov Vsesoiuz-  
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta l'na. Moskva,  
Kolos, 1965. 230 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Torzhok. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
l'na.

YAKOVLEVA, G.D.; YAKOVLEV, O.I.; ROGASHKOVA, A.I.

Doppler effect in nonuniform media. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8  
no.3:416-424 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Doppler effect) (Electromagnetic waves)

**Excerpta Medica 3/4 sec 16 Apr 55 Cancer**

1404. **ROGATCHIKOVA T. A.** *Carcinoma of the ventricular bands of the larynx and its treatment (Russian text)* Vestn. Oto-rino-laryng. 1954, 2 (29-31)

Of 246 cases operated on for laryngeal carcinoma the ventricular bands have been found affected in 138 cases. Of these the carcinoma was limited to the ventricular bands only in 3 cases. In all other cases other parts of the larynx were involved. Localization of the tumour in the ventricular bands, ventricle and epiglottis is considered more dangerous than in the vocal cords area owing to the abundance of lymphatic vessels and loose connective tissue. Combined treatment with X-rays and surgery is recommended.

Prujansky — Tel-Aviv

ROGATEL'NIKOV, I.V.

Ways for increasing labor productivity at the Zhdanov by-product  
Coking Plant. Koks i khim. no.7:67-68 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.  
(Zhdanov--Coke industry--Labor productivity)

SOV/68-59-7-27/33

AUTHOR: Rogatel'nikov, I.V.  
TITLE: Methods of Increasing Labour Productivity at the  
Zhdanovskiy Coking Works  
PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 67 - 68 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The problem of increasing labour productivity at the  
works is discussed in general terms.  
ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Zhdanovskiy  
Coking Works)

Card 1/1

LEBEDEV, A.P.; ROGATIKOV, O.A.

Plutonic analogies of trachybasalt formations as revealed  
by the study of the Kizir Massif (Eastern Sayan Mountains).  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 28 no.10:15-29 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.



ROGATIN, N.N., gornyy inzh.

Working zone of a pit. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i  
gor. elektromekh. no.46:74-81 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

NOVOZHILOV, Mikhail Galaktionovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SEL'YANIN, Vitaliy Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TROP, Abram Yefimovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; Prinsipal uchastnye GERSHUN, O.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ROGATIN, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; GEYMAN, L.M., red. izd-va; MESHCHANKINA, I.S., tekhn. red.

[Deep open pits] Glubokie kar'ery. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962.  
275 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Strip mining)

24,3100 (also 1051, 1106, 1163)  
3,2576 (also 1055, 1532)  
AUTHORS: Marshak, I.S., Vasil'yev, V.I., Tokhadze, I.L., and  
Rogatin, N.V.

32192  
S/196/61/000/010/011/037  
E194/E155

TITLE: Powerful xenon-tube 'sun' lamps operating without  
ballast

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,  
no. 10, 1961, 11, abstract 10V 89. (Svetotekhnika,  
7- no. 4, 1961, 8-17)

TEXT: It follows from considerations of the physical  
mechanism of impulse discharges in tubular impulse lamps that this  
discharge is quasi-stationary, i.e. it can continue indefinitely  
provided that the current supply is not exhausted and the  
discharge tube is not thermally overloaded. The discharge channel  
is of considerable ohmic resistance (some hundreds of ohms), which  
depends on its geometry and which alters little with the electric  
stress or specific resistance of the plasma. Because of this  
resistance the lamps need no ballast, and the potential difference  
across their electrodes is equal to the supply voltage.  
Experimental data about the specific resistance of plasma and  
Card 1/4

Powerful xenon-tube 'sun' lamps ...

32192  
S/196/61/000/010/011/037  
E194/E155

permissible mean power-loading on the quartz tube walls permit of approximate calculation of the length and diameter of discharge tubes in which discharge, like quasi-stationary discharge in impulse lamps, could continue indefinitely (i.e. be quite steady) provided that it receives supply from a steady electrical system without any series ballast resistance. The comparatively high discharge-extinction voltage in narrow-tube impulse lamps governs the minimum internal diameter of the tube and, consequently, the power per unit length in the case of supply from an a.c. system. From data on impulse tubes fed directly from an a.c. system (without storage capacitor) with a current impulse for one quarter of a cycle, it is found that the minimum internal diameter and power mentioned above are respectively 16-20 mm and 95 W/cm. With supply voltages of 380, 220 and 127 V the minimum power of ballastless a.c. lamps and their lengths should be respectively 15, 8.5 and 5 kW and 156, 90 and 52 cm. D.c. impulse lamps should be smaller in diameter and consequently of lower power. These statements were confirmed by an investigation of prototype discharge lamps of various diameters (16-48 mm), lengths

Card 2/4

Powerful xenon-tube 'sun' lamps ... <sup>32192</sup>  
S/196/61/000/010/011/037  
E194/E155

(600-3400 mm) and xenon pressures (15-200 mm Hg) made with various kinds of supply (d.c. and a.c. at various voltages) and cooling conditions (natural and forced water cooling). The investigation also gave a more accurate idea of the value of the power load on the tube walls (for an impulse tube operating for 500-1000 hours) and the specific resistance of plasma (when used under steady conditions of low electrical gradient). On comparing these values of ignition voltage and light output of impulse lamps with those obtained in the work for tubes of various parameters, a technical basis was provided for optimum design of ballastless xenon lamps of 20 kW power for a.c. 380 V supply. The principal characteristics of discharge lamps (compared with 20 kW Osram tubular xenon lamps supplied through a ballast reactor, indicated in brackets) are: current 57 A (75 A); light output 29 lumens per watt (25 lumens per watt); circuit power factor 1 (0.73); overall length 1980 mm (1900 mm); tube diameter 27 mm (30 mm); life over 500 hours (over 500 hours). A small starting device such as a Tesla transformer with appropriate switching suffices to start the lamp instead of the large and heavy starting equipment with reactor (approximate weight: copper 50 kg; steel 150 kg) used for German Card 3/4

32192

Powerful xenon-tube 'sun' lamps ...

S/196/61/000/010/011/037  
E194/E155

lamps. The Soviet lamps have metal terminals in quartz (comparatively thin molybdenum foil wound in cylinders) which are easier to make and are more reliable. The principal data for designing similar impulse lamps for other working voltages and powers were determined at the same time. It was found that by increasing the tube diameter and reducing the supply voltage it is possible to increase the light output for a given power (an impulse lamp for 220 V, 16.4 kW has a light output of 33 lumens per watt). By use of water cooling the electrical gradient can be increased, still further increasing the light output (with a gradient of 4 V/cm and internal diameter of 16 mm the light output of the impulse lamp is 38 lumens per watt). Xenon ballastless 'sun' lamps have a mainly continuous almost equal-energy visible spectrum with a weakly expressed maximum at 480 nm (nanometres) which corresponds to a light temperature of 6000 °K. 9 illustrations. 20 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

ROGATINA, Nina Prokof'yevna; POPOVA, Zinaida Fedorovna; ARTMANIS, Stella  
Andreyevna; MEL'NIKOVA, Nina Ivanovna; AVDEYEVA Yekaterina Semenovna;  
KUZNETSOVA, Irina Pavlovna; ZHEREBINA, Anna Semenovna; VOYEVODINA,  
Aleksandra Dmitriyevna; KOLPAKOVA, Ninel' Yevgrafovna; KHAYEVA,  
Aleksandra Afanas'yevna; DUNDUKOVA, Valentina Petrovna; LAUSTEN, A.G.,  
nauch. red.; GABOVA, D.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Women's and children's light dress] Zhenskoe i detskoe legkoe plat'e.  
Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1962. 493 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Dressmaking)

SHAN'KO, G.G.; ROGATINSKAYA, F.A.; SLIVKINA, N.V.

Blood serum protein fractions in rheumatic central nervous system diseases in children. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.7:481-483 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR D.A. Markovym.



BOLDINA, N.A.; ROGATINSKAYA, F.A.

Changes in the copper level of the blood following treatment of  
radiculitis with bee venom. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 7:28 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy  
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.A. Tsoyev) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii (nauchnyy  
rukovoditel' - akad. ANBSSR D.A. Markov).  
(NERVES, SPINAL—DISEASES) (VENOM) (COPPER IN THE BODY)

LEONOVICH, A.L.; ROGATINSKAYA, F.A.

Study of globulin fractions in the blood serum of multiple sclerosis patients by means of electrophoresis. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.4:36-38  
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii (direktor Ye. P. Kalitovskiy, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D. A. Markov).

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)  
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

ZAVARITSKAYA, T.A.; Prinimali uchastiyoi: BELAROVA, N.; TSEKHOVSKAYA, D.;  
ZEVAKIN, I.; MISHENEVA, Ye.; ROGATKIN, A.

Investigations in the field of titanium tetrachloride purification.  
Titan i ego splavy no. 5: 195-200 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Titanium chloride)  
(Distillation)  
(Vapor-liquid equilibrium)

ACC NR: AP6017957

SOURCE CODE: UR/Q413/66/000/Q10/Q025/Q025

INVENTOR: Lebedev, G. N.; Serebryakova, A. V.; Starshenko, V. I.; Rogatkin, A. A.;  
Pundrovskiy, V. P.; Khlopkov, L. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for removing phosgene from gases. Class 12, No. 181621

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: phosgene, gas, filtration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for removing phosgene from  
gases, particularly from waste gases in the production of titanium tetrachloride.  
The degree of purification is increased by adding hydrogen to the vapor-gas phase at  
a temperature below 500°C.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar64

Card 1/1

UDC; 66.074.66

ACC NR: AM60009948

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Vartanesyan, Vartges Agaronovich; Goykhman, Emmanuil Shlemovich; Rogatkin, Mikhail Ivanovich

Radio direction finding (Radiopelengatsiya), Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1966, 247 p. illus., biblio. 11,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS. guidance system, radio guidance, radio antenna, radio wave, direction finder receiver sensitivity

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE. This book presents theoretical principles of radio direction finding, principles of operating various types of radio direction finders, as well as problems of practical application of ground devices. Special attention is given to the precision of radio direction finding and sensitivity of the devices depending on the conditions of radio wave propagation and on the scheme determinations of antennae and receiver-indicator systems. The various uses of radio direction finders are shown. This book is recommended as a textbook for preparing for the cadre of radio direction finding in secondary technical education.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 1/2

UDC:621.396.663.0013(07)

ACC NR:

AM0009948

Preface -- 3

Ch. I. Basic concepts and directions in radio direction finding -- 5

Ch. II. Propagation of radio waves -- 11

Ch. III. Antenna-feeder systems and elements of input of radio direction finders -- 40

Ch. IV. Radio direction finders with a small base and their receiver-indicator devices -- 85

Ch. V. Radio direction finders with a large base -- 127

Ch. VI. Sensitivity of radio direction finders and precision of radio direction finding -- 151

Ch. VII. Several modern radio direction finders and automatic systems for determining the position of directed objects -- 183

Ch. VIII. Problems with the use of ground radio direction finders -- 206

SUB CODE: 17

SUBM DATE: 09Feb65 ORIG REF: 046 OIH REF: 032

Card <sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

BORISOV, A.I., inzhener; NAUMOVA, M.F., inzhener; ROGATKIN, N.S.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEMKENSKIY, Ye.P., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk

Mechanizing the selection and preparation of cut peat samples  
on a TP type peat loader. Torf.prom.32 no.5:20-21 '55.  
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut  
(Peat machinery)

ROGATKIN, N. S.

ROGATKIN, N. S. -- "Investigation of the Processing of a Peat Hydro-mass in a Crusher." Sub 23 Dec 52, Moscow Peat Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952



ROGATKIN, O.B..

Apparatus for the simultaneous release of the image and magnetic sound track in the making of sound moving-picture films. Tekh. kino i telev. no.6:69-71 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Ordena Lenina kinostudiya "Mosfil'm."  
(Motion-picture projection)  
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

LEVIN, A.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POMOSOV, A.V.; KOLE-  
VATOVA, V.S.; GUREVICH, I.Ye.; UKSHE, Ye.A.; BOGATKINA, N.T.;  
MOKRUSHIN, S.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent.

Corrosion and metal cladding. Sbor.st.Ural. politekh.inst. no.43:3-  
174 '53. (MIRA 8:1)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Metal cladding)

ROGATSKAYA, T. N.

\*Influence of Ammonium Salts on the Corrosion of Powdered Copper. A. V. Pomosov, T. N. Rogatkina, and A. I. Levin (Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1951, 24, (1), 729-732). [In Russian]. Cf. L. and P., *ibid.*, 1949, 22, 593; *M.A.*, 19, 452. 2.6 g. of 99.92% Cu powder were placed in a beaker inside a jar which also held—in separate beakers—an  $\text{NH}_4$  salt and water; the weight of salt taken was that contg. 1 g.  $\text{NH}_4$ . The corrosion of the Cu was determined by measuring the change in weight after 12 hr. at  $40^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$ . The rates of corrosion (in mg./g./day) of the Cu with various  $\text{NH}_4$  salts were: chloride 42.66, bromide 34.03, iodide 34.72, fluoride 17.12, acetate 72.0, nitrate 8.68, carbonate 239.12, sulphate 7.44, and secondary phosphate 11.68. The corrosion rate will be dependent on the thickness of the liq. adsorption layer on the surface of the metal and the amount of vapours and gases dissolved in it; it should therefore be greater for salts of lower thermal stability. The volatility of the acid forming the anion of the salt is therefore the main factor determining its corrosiveness (this is confirmed by comparing corrosivity of the  $\text{NH}_4$  salt and b.p. of the acid for a series of acids). The volatility of the acid is among the other factors

ROYALTY, J.N.

Corrosion of aluminum cooling coils in cells for electrodeposition of zinc. A. I. Levin, A. V. Pomosov, and T. N. Rogatkina. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 1245-51(1953).—The corrosion of Al cooling coils was investigated under several conditions which are found in cells for the electrodeposition of Zn. At 32° with a standard Zn electrolyte (80Zn + 100H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) the presence of 10 mg./l. of Ni<sup>++</sup>, Fe<sup>++</sup>, Co<sup>++</sup>, Bi<sup>++</sup>, Sb<sup>++</sup>, As<sup>++</sup>, Pb<sup>++</sup>, and Cu<sup>++</sup> increased the corrosion rate of Al wire from 0.19 to 0.94 g./sq.m./hr.; and the anions NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, and F<sup>-</sup> increased it from 0.22, through 1.55, to 2.65 g./sq.m./hr. At 45° the corrosion rate in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, from 100 to 140 g./l., remained constant at about 0.30 g./sq.m./hr. The presence of silicic acid did not affect the corrosion rate but did retard the corrosion effect of F<sup>-</sup>: with 10 mg./l. F<sup>-</sup> (in 100 g./l. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) the presence of 10 mg./l. silicic acid decreased the corrosion rate from 2.72 to 0.52 g./sq.m./hr.; with 100 mg./l. F<sup>-</sup> the rate decreased from 4.50 to about 0.20 in the presence of 10-50 mg./l. silicic acid and to 0.88 with 100 mg./l. The electrode potential of Al in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and in the standard Zn electrolyte in the presence of 10-4000 mg./l. F<sup>-</sup> attained a const. value after 60 min. at -0.550 and -0.765 v., resp. The protective film obtained by chem. means (in CaO + CaSO<sub>4</sub>) was found frequently harmful; protective films obtained by anodic oxidation, with a c.d. of 2.4 amp./sq. dm., in 20% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and for 5 min., were effective. Increasing the c.d. and the temp. or a 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> decreased the effectiveness. The effectiveness was further increased by treatment of the film in a soln. of K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. It is concluded that Al cooling coils are suitable for Zn electrodeposition cells providing Cl<sup>-</sup> and F<sup>-</sup> are eliminated and the coil is protected by anodic oxidation. The corrosion rate with a film obtained under the best conditions was 0.001, 0.003, and 0.007 g./sq.m., in 30, 120, and 240 min. I. Benicovitz

POMOSOV, A. V.; ROGATKINA, T. N.; LEVIN, A. I.

"Influence of Ammonium Salts on the Corrosion of Copper in Powder Form," 1952.

U-1885, 29 April 52

137-58-4-6818

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 73 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levin, A. I., Rogatkina, T. N.

TITLE: The Effects of Surface-tension Reducing Substances in the Electrodeposition of Copper (O deystvii poverkhnostnoaktivnykh veshchetsv pri elektroosazhdenii medi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 34-49

ABSTRACT: The speed with which equilibrium is attained in pure and additive-containing systems consisting of Cu and Cu ions is studied. The presence of surface-tension reducing substances has a pronounced effect on the kinetics of the establishment of equilibrium. The dependence of the potential of the Cu electrode on the time elapsed from the moment it is lowered into the solution is expressed by the equation  $\sigma_t = \pm 0.013 \log \tanh \Delta\phi/2b' + \text{const.}$  Surface-tension reducing substances exercise a significant influence upon the wettability of cathodic Cu. When combinations of additives are employed, the polarizing effect is promoted. Combinations of molecular organic substances and technical organic substances and technical organic high-molecular intermediates in conjunction with anion-active additives yield the best

Card 1/2

137-58-4-6818

The Effects of Surface-tension (cont.)

results. Additives of this type make for dense, fine crystalline Cu deposits.  
G.S.

1. Copper--Plating--Surface tension--Reduction--Effects

Card 2/2

ROGATKINA, T. N.

PA 187T12

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion

Jul 51

"The Influence of Ammonium Salts on the Corrosion of Powdered Copper," A. V. Ponomov, T. N. Rogatkina, A. I. Levin

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 7, pp 720-722

In corrosion tests on powd copper with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_3\text{COO}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ , the lowest rate of corrosion was obtained with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and the highest with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ . Volatility of the acid forming the anion of the salt is the detg factor for corrosiveness of the salt.

187T12



KSENOFONTOV, A.I., dotsent; ROGATKINA, Zh.Ye., inzh.

Using odometers in testing compressibility of sand. Trudy MIIT  
no.100:3-25 '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Sand--Testing)

LEVIN, A.I.; POMOSOV, A.V.; BOGATKINA, T.N.

Corrosion of aluminum coolers in a bath for electrodeposition of zinc. Zhmr.  
prikl.khim. 26 no.12:1245-1251 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Aluminum--Corrosion) (Zinc plating)

ROGATKINA, T. N.

B. T. R.  
Vol. 3 No. 4  
Apr. 1954  
Electrochemistry and  
Electroprocesses

③ Met

4833\* Corrosion of Aluminum Refrigerator Condensers  
in Bath for the Electrodeposition of Zinc. (Russian.) A. I.  
Levin, A. V. Ponomarev, and T. N. Rogatkin. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi  
Khimii*, v. 20, no. 12, Dec. 1953, p. 1245-1251.  
Studies were made on conditions of electrochemical oxidation  
of Al to obtain protective films. Tables. 4 ref.

KSENOFONTOV, A.I., dotsent; ROGATKINA, Zh.Ye., inzh.

Work practices with stability meters. Trudy MIIT no.100:95-102  
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Soil mechanics)

ROGATNEV, I. I.

PA - 2570

AUTHOR  
TITLE

VORONIN E.S., ROGATNEV I.I.  
The unstable process in autogenerator with direct excitation  
by radio impulses. (Nestatsionarnyye protsessy v avtogene-  
zhestko vzbuzhdayemom radioimpul'sami.- Russian)  
Radiotekhnika 1957, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 144 - 149 (U.S.S.R.)  
Received: 4/1957  
Reviewed: 6/1957

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

For the purpose of investigation a device was constructed which  
facilitated studying the adjustment of the amplitude and the  
phase of self-oscillations for the domain of synchronization  
as well as for that of pulsation for different working methods  
of the generator at different amplitudes and with a different  
duration of the influencing radio impulses.  
There follows the description of the device.  
Experiment showed that on the occasion of the synchronization  
of the autogenerator which by the influence exercised by large  
signals, is in a rigid state of excitation, an optimum state  
for adjustment of synchronic self-oscillations exists, which  
cannot be explained without taking the line currents of the  
lamp into account. Diagrams and a qualitative analysis for  
finding optimal conditions for the synchronization of the  
autogenerator by radioimpulses are given on the occasion of  
the dependence of the latter upon the order of back coupling.

CARD 1/2

PA - 2570  
The unstable process in autogenerator with direct excitation  
by radio impulses.

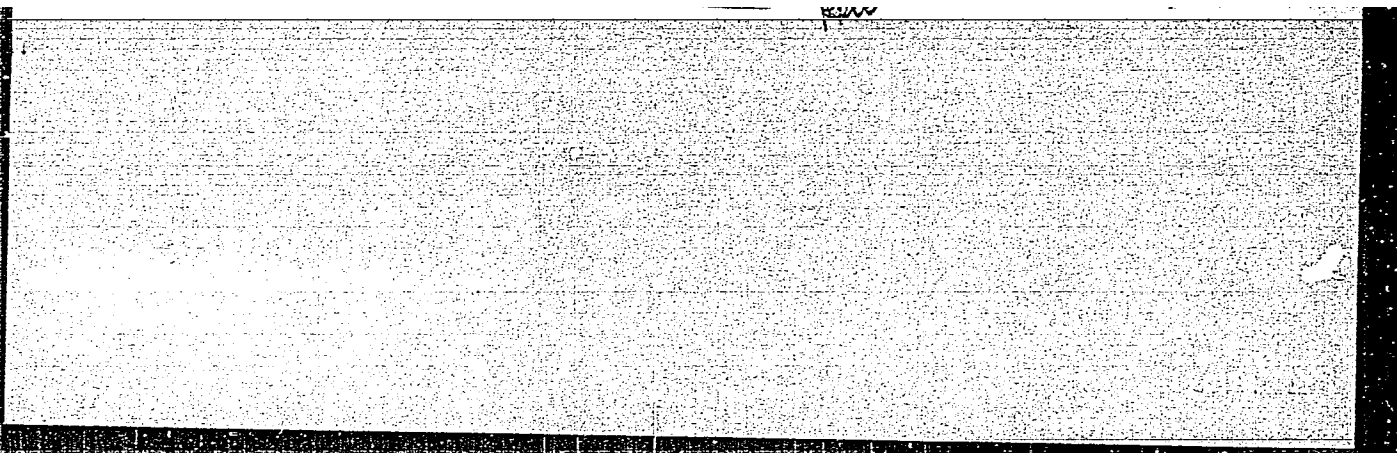
the amplitude of the exterior electromotoric force and the  
duration of the radio impulse for the concrete scheme of the  
autogenerator. (8 ill. and 7 citations from Slav publications.)

ASSOCIATION: Physical Faculty of Moscow State University, "M.V.Lomonosov"  
Presented by  
Submitted  
Available Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014451

VORONIN, E.S.; ROGATNEV, I.I.

Unstable processes in autogenerator with direct excitation by radio impulses. Radiotekh. i elektron. 2 no. 2: 144-149 P '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)



ROGATNIKOV, L.B.

The VSh-38 semiautomatic centerless grinding machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.  
inform. no.4:25-26 '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Grinding machines)

REGATNIKOV, L.S.

The VSK-32-type automatic machine for grinding eccentricity of barrel  
rolls. Biol. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no. 4:27-29 '69. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Grinding machines)

ROGATNIKOV, L.B.

The VSh-135 surface grinding machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.  
no.9:43-44 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Grinding machines)

ROGATNIKOV, L. N.

The VSK-314 automatic machine for vertical ball lapping.  
Biul. tekhn.- ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch.  
i tekhn. inform. 17 no.3:44-45 '64. (MIRA 17:9)